

(Affixed Statement of claim (continued from IV))

Count IV

1) Defendant Thomas Carroll, was deliberately indifferent to plaintiff's serious medical needs. In plaintiff previous (Civil Action) (04-CV-176) that was dismissed without prejudice defendant Carroll, Thomas and John Taylor were informed of this problem As verified by docket numbers #13 and #14. Since 9/1/04 neither Mr. Carroll or Mr. Taylor have exercised their supervisory authority to abate this on going problem. Their inaction since 9/1/04 is deliberate indifference to plaintiff pain & suffering and loss of future earnings.

2) Defendant Mr. Thomas Carroll, directly participated in the infraction, after learning of the violation through Civil Action 04-CV-176. And has failed to remedy the wrong defendant Mr. Thomas Carroll was grossly negligent in managing subordinates who caused the unlawful condition Mr. Carroll's response to subordinates deliberate indifference to plaintiff's serious medical need constitute deliberate indifference.

3) Plaintiff asserts I am fired as a master carpenter. I will not be able to work as a master carpenter with my hand in its present condition. The failure of the defendants to act on the broken hand has caused serious and permanent damage to my hand. This injury if not corrected will effect my future earnings potential for the rest of my life.

A master carpenter can earn upward 40,000 a year without the full use of my hand. Plaintiff will be only qualified for minimum wage jobs with an earning potential of about 15,000 a year. The Defendants deliberate indifference could cause me actual damages of 25,000 a year.

4) Defendant Mr. Thomas Carroll has filed with a Regisole state of mind. Defendant knew and disregarded an excessive risk to plaintiff health or safety. Defendant knew and were aware of plaintiffs broken right hand yet ignored administering the adequate and proper treatment. The medication (800) mg of motrin provided to the plaintiff was nothing more than a cursory method of treatment because of the delay in treatment. Plaintiff's hand was never set in a cast resulting in a permanent bump. Defendant has acted with reckless disregard for plaintiff condition and persist in a particular course of treatment in the face of resultant pain and risk of permanent injury.

Attached sheet statement of claim contained
from IV count VI)

- 1.) Defendant Stanley Taylor was deliberately indifferent to plaintiff's serious medical needs. In plaintiff previous Civil action 04-CV-176) that was dismissed without prejudice defendant Stanley Taylor and Thomas Carroll were informed of this problem as verified by docket number #13 and #14 since 9/1/04 neither Mr. Carroll or Mr. Taylor have exercised their supervisory authority to alleviate this on going problem. Their inaction since 9/1/04 is deliberate indifference to plaintiff pain & suffering and loss of future earnings.
- 2.) Defendant Mr. Stanley Taylor, directly participated in the infraction after learning of the violation through civil action 04-cv-176), and was failed to remedy the wrong defendant Mr. Stan Taylor was grossly negligent in managing Subordinate who caused the unlawful condition or even Mr. Taylor response to Subordinates deliberate indifference to plaintiff's serious medical need constitutes deliberate indifference to plaintiff's serious
- 3.) Plaintiff asserts, I am trained as a master carpenter. I will not be able to work as a master carpenter with my hand in its present condition. The failure of the defendant to act on the broken hand has caused serious and permanent damage to my hand. This injury if not corrected will effect my future earnings potential for the rest of my life.

A master carpenter can eat upward \$10,000 a year without the full use of my hand. Plaintiff will be only qualified for minimum wage job with an earning potential of about \$5,000 a year. The Defendant's deliberate indifference could cause the plaintiff damages of \$25,000 a year.

4.) Defendants. Mr. Stanley Taylor was Acted with a Reckless state of mind. Defendant knew and disregarded an excessive risk to plaintiff health or safety. Defendants knew and were aware of plaintiff's broken right hand yet ignored Administering the adequate and proper treatment. The medication (800) mg of aspirin provided to the plaintiff was nothing more than a cursory method of treatment because of the delay in treatment plaintiff hand was never set in a cast resulting in a permanent bump. Defendant was Acted with reckless disregard for plaintiff condition, and persist in a particular course of treatment in the face of resultant pain and risk of permanent injury.

Plaintiff has exhausted administrative remedy.

Plaintiff fully presented his grievances to the Chief medical officer, Defendant Brenda Hollweidt, RN. FCM employee directly responsible to the institutions specific medical review authority comprised of a minimum of three Services contractual staff i.e., Health Services Administrator Director of Nursing, Charge Nurse, Chief medical officer, Medical Records Clerk, Mental Health Counselor, chief dental officer, and Dental assistant. Defendant Hollweidt is the Appropriate medical director in charge of medical Grievances. (See Medical Grievances Administrative Policy/procedure 4.4.) Defendants Agreed to treat Plaintiff with proper medical care as a resolution to resolve the Grievances but never did provide Plaintiff with adequate medical treatment. However Plaintiff was under the impression that he would receive the appropriate medical attention as a premature resolution to his two Grievances filed on 2-1-04 and again on 2-10-04. The exhibits attached hereto, signed by Plaintiff and Defendant Hollweidt show this to be fact. According to Administrative procedure 4.4. The medical Services contractual staff will attempt an informal resolution with the inmate, upon discussion over the treatment defined on the medical log form. If the medical Grievance is resolved the inmate acknowledges this by his signature on the form # 585 Informal Resolution. At any rate under the PLRA (To the extent that Defendants dispute the facts) The Grievance filed must specifically state the issue pertaining to the denial of medical care being complained of and list the name or names of the STAFF that caused the violation. See Curry v. Scott, 249 F.3d 493, 504 (6th Cir. 2001). If the identity of the prison staff is not known, a request for the name of the person, even if not provided in response to the grievance, is sufficient for exhaustion purposes. See Irvin v. Zamora, 161 F. Supp. 2d 1125, 1134 (S.D. Cal. 2001).

Plaintiff's grievances did present the relevant factual circumstances giving rise to a potential claim and did request the identities of the individuals directly responsible for spraying the pesticide. This was sufficient to put prison official on notice of possible problem with these individuals.) As to 04-176-GMS memorandum order dated Jan. 26 2005.

TD IV.A, (The Courts Decision. However will not prevent Plaintiff from pursuing his administrative remedies at the D.O.C. Assuming they are not time barred. If he is not satisfied with the final result, he may file his complaint in federal court. Plaintiff asserts no difference to this 1983 action at (D) The (B.C.P.C.L.) Grievance procedure provides 180 days to complete grievance process. Plaintiff asserts it is beyond the 180 days and the grievance process concluded unresolved. Further efforts to resolve this institutionally is futile. After January 26 2005 Plaintiff submitted a grievance 2005/171 which would be deemed futile. However thus putting official at (FCM) on notice that I'm still experiencing pain and discomfort in the region and expressing concern for my elective surgery which was disregarded I confided in (Tgc) Lisa MERSON. In letter, which was never acted upon it is clear that (FCM) know of the Plaintiff need for medical treatment but intentionally refuse to provide it. Plaintiff has a serious medical need and he has demonstrated that the medical deprivation was objectively serious and that Defendants first conditional medical, Blend Heteroty, Subjectively knew about the deprivation and refuse to remedy it. Defendants conduct demonstrates a knowing indifference to Plaintiff serious medical needs. Defendants extreme conduct has caused severe emotional distress to Plaintiff. Defendants failure to adequately treat Plaintiff's condition has resulted in further significant injury and chronic and persistent pain for him and affected his daily activities and persist with reckless disregard for Plaintiff's condition.

Cause of Action Count 1

Defendant First Corrections Medical (FCM), Lisa Merson, s. for Taylor
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- 12) Defendant Brenda Holwerda, were deliberately indifferent to plaintiff
Angelia Wilson, Thaddeus Carroll
Serious medical needs
- 13) Defendant were aware that plaintiff had a broken hand, a serious
injury or medical need which was diagnosed by a first corrections
medical physician or other qualified medical staff mandating treatment.
- 14) Plaintiff's Broken Hand was so obvious that even a lay person would easily
recognize the necessity for a doctor's attention
- 15) The medication i.e. 800 mg of motrin provided to the Plaintiff by
Defendant was so cursory as to amount to no care at all
- 16) Defendant's cursory medical treatment amount to cruel and unusual
punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment to the United
States Constitution
- 17) For approximately 12 A.M. during his confinement, Plaintiff has
experienced severe pain and suffering and the Defendants were
aware of his condition

- 18) Not until February 14 2004 did defendant provide 800 mg of motrin for the first time and plaintiff was in somewhat severe acute pain
- 19) plaintiff was in constant pain and has submitted several sickcall request form requesting medical treatment but said forms were either lost or not acted upon by defendants
- 20) Defendants didn't even give plaintiff ice, epsom salt, ace bandages or have X-Ray taken on his hand even though Defendants knew his hand was broken
- 21) Defendants Departed from Acceptable Standards of Care for failing to X-Ray plaintiff hand within one to three days of notification of the injury.
- 22) Defendants were Required but failed to provide plaintiff with reasonable adequate medical care
- 23) plaintiff has a serious medical need and he has demonstrated that the medical Deprivation was objectively serious and that defendants subjectively knew about the deprivation and refuse to remedy it

24.) Defendants failure to treat plaintiffs condition HPS resulted in further significant injury and chronic and persistent pain for him and affected his daily activities

25.) Defendants extreme conduct HPS caused Severe emotional distress to plaintiff in violation of the eighth amendment

26.) Defendants conduct or lack of conduct demonstrates a knowing indifference to plaintiff serious medical needs

27.) Defendant intentionally ignored and failed to respond to the pain and medical needs of plaintiff. Plaintiff was suffered unneccessarily due to defendant deliberate indifference